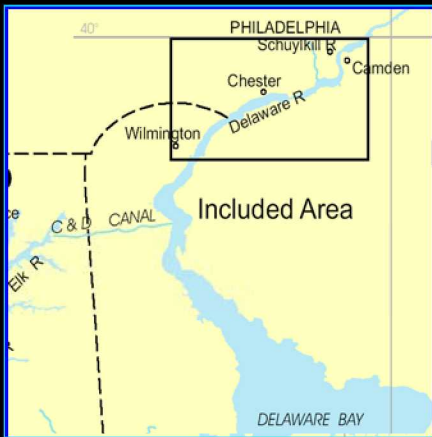


BookletChartTM

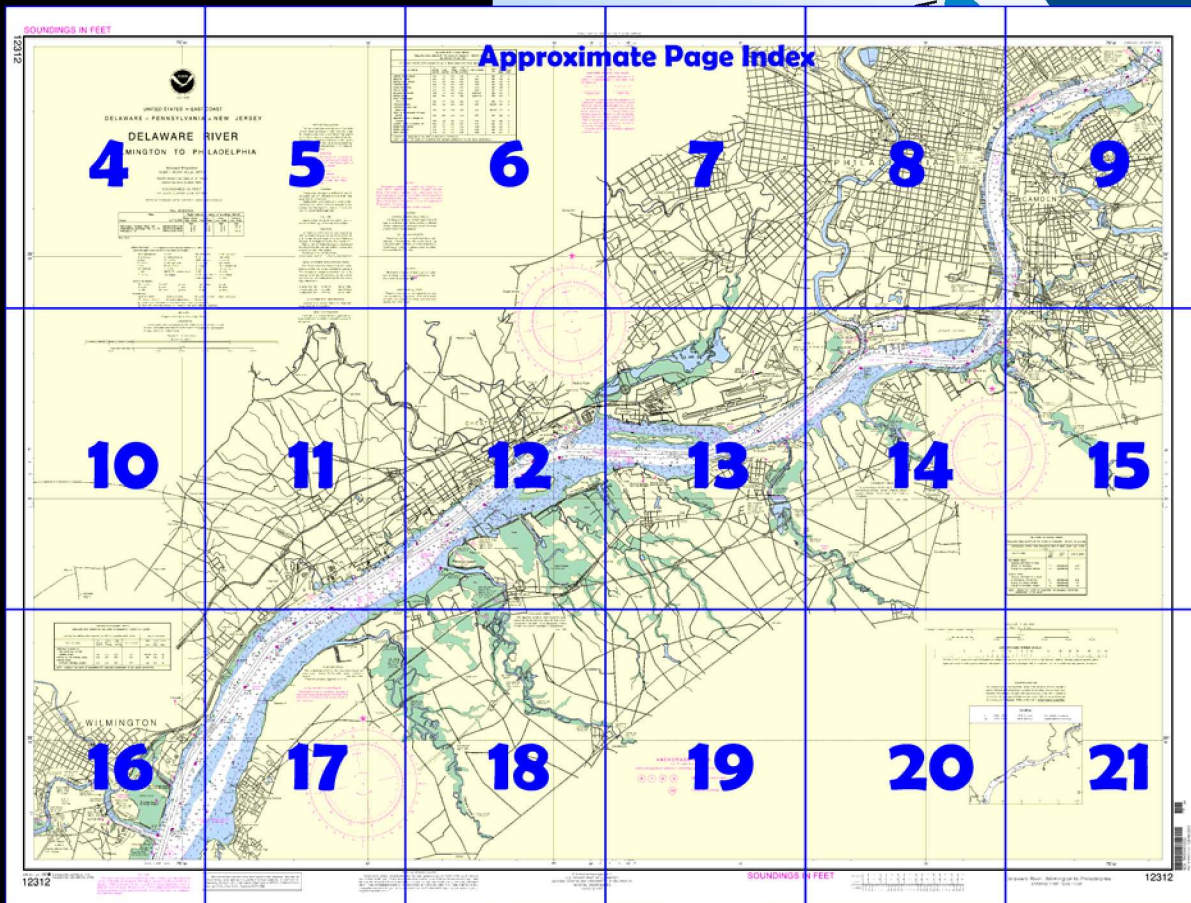
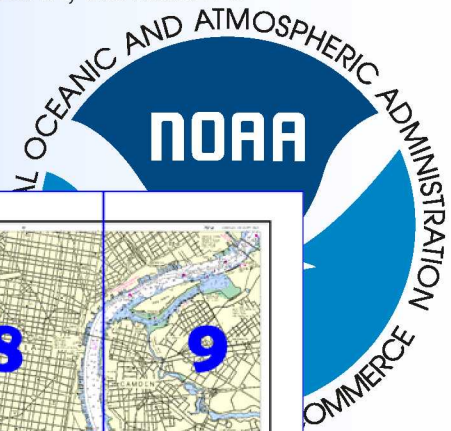
Wilmington to Philadelphia

(NOAA Chart 12312)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

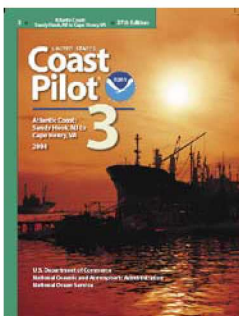
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 3, Chapter 6 excerpts]

(262) **Edgemoor**. The wharves of the E.I. duPont de Nemours Co., Edgemoor Plant, have depths of 20 feet at their outer ends.

(263) A dike with its outer end submerged extends 0.3 mile offshore from **Oldmans Point**.

(265) **Oldmans Creek** has an unmarked channel leading from the Delaware River to the mouth of the creek. In 1973, extensive shoaling was reported at the entrance to and throughout Oldmans Creek. Mariners should

exercise extreme caution when transiting this area.

(266) A vertical-lift bridge and two swing bridges cross the creek between the mouth and **Pedricktown**; all are kept in a closed position. The limiting clearance of the bridges is 1 foot at the second bridge.

(281) **Raccoon Creek**. The approach is a dredged channel that extends west-southwestward through the shallow flats for 1.1 miles from the

mouth. In 1993, the controlling depths were 4½ feet in the entrance channel, thence 3 feet on the centerline to Bridgeport, and thence 1 foot on the centerline to Swedesboro.

(282) The approach channel is marked by buoys, and a light marks the outer end of the rock jetty on the south side of the entrance.

(283) The U.S. Route 130 bridge at **Bridgeport** has a vertical-lift span with clearance of 4 feet down. The ConRail bridge 0.3 mile above the highway bridge has a clearance of 7 feet. Gasoline and minor repairs are available at a small marina on the north bank 1 mile below the highway bridge.

(284) Between Bridgeport and **Swedesboro** the least bridge clearances are: swing bridge, 6 feet vertical; fixed bridges, 8 feet vertical.

(292) **Chester Creek**. The railroad bridge just above the mouth has a clearance of 1½ feet.

(293) Above that point, navigation is restricted by the 6-foot minimum clearance of the fixed bridges. Navigation is suitable only for very shallow-draft boats to the second bridge.

(294) The current velocity is 1.7 knots on the flood and 2.2 knots on the ebb off **Eddystone**.

(295) **Darby Creek** was reported to be shoaled to an unknown extent in the entrance. The railroad bridges, 0.3 mile above the mouth, have minimum clearances of 3 feet. Parallel highway bridges, 1.2 miles above the mouth, have a least clearance of 4 feet. Oil barges go to the wharf with 7 feet alongside just below the railroad bridges; above this point, the creek is used only by small pleasure craft. Submerged piles, marked at the outer end by a 55-gallon drum, extend 150 yards south-southeast from the west side of the entrance.

(296) **Essington** has boatyards that can provide berths, fuel, and supplies. An unmarked channel parallel to and 450 feet from the centerline of the dike has a controlling depth of 5½ feet; shoals are on both sides of the channel. Local vessels usually pass the west end of the island where the controlling depth is 9 feet.

(297) A **special anchorage**. Depths are 9 to 20 feet in the anchorage. The current velocity is about 1.3 knots. In 1978, a piling was reported in the anchorage area 0.5 mile eastward of the entrance to Darby Creek.

(298) Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, berths, and marine supplies are available along the Essington waterfront.

(300) A **general anchorage** is between Thompson Point and Crab Point and the south side of the main channel. The current velocity is about 2 knots a half-mile east of Crab Point.

(305) **Mantua Creek** is used only by small boats.

(306) The Mantua Creek entrance jetties are marked by lights, and the entrance channel is marked by buoys. In August 1998, the centerline controlling depth in the dredged channel was 11 feet for 0.7 mile above the mouth; thence in 1981, 7 feet to **Friars Landing**, thence 4½ feet to **Parkers Landing**, and thence less than 1 foot to Mantua.

(307) The ConRail bridge 1.3 miles above the mouth has a clearance of 1 foot. State Route 44 bridge has a vertical-lift span with clearance of 5 feet down and 64 feet up. Above this point, the fixed bridges have minimum clearances of 10 feet.

(308) The wharves below the first bridge on Mantua Creek have depths of 20 to 14 feet alongside.

(309) A **general anchorage** is on the southeasterly side of the main channel above the entrance to Mantua Creek. The current velocity is about 2 knots in the channel opposite the anchorage.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

NOTE E
BETSY ROSS FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 400 FT
VERT CL 140 FT
FOR CHANNEL WIDTH

NOTED
Depths refer to Christina
River Datum.

Corrected through NM Aug. 1/09
Corrected through LNM Jul. 28/09

NOTE C
Depths refer to Schuylkill River Datum.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 39°51'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of 2° to 5° from the normal variation
have been observed astride the Delaware River
Channel from Oldmans Point to the mouth of
Oldmans Creek.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many
floating aids to navigation. Individual radar
reflector identification on these aids has been
omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for
supplemental information concerning aids to
navigation.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine
cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas
are shown as:

Pipeline Area Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and
submarine cables may exist within the area of
this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and sub-
marine cables are required to be buried, and
those that were originally buried may have
become exposed. Mariners should use extreme
caution when operating vessels in depths of
water comparable to their draft in areas where
pipelines and cables may exist, and when
anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or
unlighted buoys.

CAUTION
Mariners are warned to stay clear of the pro-
tective riprap surrounding navigational light
structures shown thus:

CAUTION
BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES
For bascule bridges, whose spans do not
open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited
vertical clearance is not available for the entire
charted horizontal clearance.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed
below provide continuous weather broadcasts.
The reception range is typically 20 to 40
nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be
as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at
high elevations.

Location	Frequency	Power
Atlantic City, NJ	KHB-38	162.400 MHz
Philadelphia, PA	KIH-28	162.475 MHz
Sudlersville, MD	WXK-97	162.500 MHz

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 for important
supplemental information.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart
is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which
for charting purposes is considered equivalent
to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).
Geographic positions referred to the North
American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an
average of 0.405' northward and 1.318' eastward
to agree with this chart.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are
subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous sub-
stances to the National Response Center via
1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S.
Coast Guard facility if telephone communication
is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as
aids to marine navigation can be found in the
U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National
Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial
broadcasting stations are subject to error and
should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on
any single aid to navigation, particularly on
floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List
and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S.
Coast Pilot 3. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are pub-
lished in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the
regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander,
5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the
Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast
Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological
Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic
survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been
banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained
by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are
not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published
weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to
Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the
dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to
Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at
nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National
Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for
improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean
Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ANCHORAGE AREAS

110.157 (see note A)

Limits and assigned numbers of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.

6 7 8 9
10

GENERAL ANCHORAGES

NAVAL ANCHORAGE

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	N nun	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	Oc occulting	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Osc oscillating	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	Whs whistle
	Mo morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bls boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock
Cy clay	Gra grass	M mud	S sand
			sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners
and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New
Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent
about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4663, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>,
help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or
help@OceanGrafix.com.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

12312

75°30'



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES — EAST COAST
DELAWARE — PENNSYLVANIA — NEW JERSEY

DELAWARE RIVER WILMINGTON TO PHILADELPHIA

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 39°51'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	LAT/LONG	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Bilingsport, Delaware River, NJ	(39°51'N/75°15'W)	6.2	5.8	0.2
Philadelphia, Municipal Pier 11, PA	(39°57'N/75°08'W)	6.8	6.4	0.2
Wilmington, Christina River, DE	(39°43'N/75°31'W)	5.9	5.5	0.2

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov> (Jun 2009)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	N nun	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	Rot rotating
B black	Isd isophase	Oc occulting	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Osc occulting	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R rad	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	Mo morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SCALE 1:40,000

Joins page 10 Miles

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



4



25'

20'

DELAWARE RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS							
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF AUG 2009							
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES) DEPTH (FEET)
CHERRY ISLAND RANGE	38.7	38.7	39.6	39.4	6-08	800	4.33 40
BELLEVUE RANGE	38.9	41.4	41.4	40.4	6-08	800	3.05 40
MARCUS HOOK RANGE	39.2	39.7	40.7	40.8	5-09	800	4.25 40
CHESTER RANGE	39.3	41.2	40.8	40.6	6-09	900	1.82 40
EDDYSTONE RANGE	39.0	40.8	42.2	40.5	8-09	800	1.08 40
TINIQUEM RANGE	38.5	40.7	40.7	37.9	8-09	800	3.03 40
BILLINGSPOUT RANGE	39.7	41.0	41.9	36.0	7-09	800	1.15 40
WIFFLIN RANGE	37.5	39.0	41.4	37.3	6-09	900	2.93 40
EAGLE POINT RANGE							
(NAVY YARD)	36.3	41.1	40.3	39.9	7-09	900	1.74 40
HORSESHOE BEND	33.3	38.8	43.7	41.8	7-09	800-500	0.80 40
EAST HORSESHOE RANGE AND REACH M	39.8	43.1	44.5	42.5	6-09	500-400	1.17 40
REACH M TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BRIDGE	22.6	34.4	39.0	37.0	6-09	400	2.95 40
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BRIDGE TO CAMBRIA ST.	30.6	38.8	40.2	39.9	6-09	400	2.00 40
CAMBRIA ST. TO ALLEGHENY AVE.	38.2	38.2	38.3	35.6	6-09	400	0.42 40
HARBOR RANGE	37.4	37.8	37.1	34.8	7-08	400	0.70 40
FISHER CHANNEL	38.8	41.1	43.3	41.8	7-08	400	0.31 40
DRAW CHANNEL	41.2	42.6	43.0	39.2	2-09	400	0.74 40

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.405" northward and 1.318" eastward to agree with this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) c (Approximate location)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Atlantic City, NJ	KHB-38	162.400 MHz
Philadelphia, PA	KIH-28	162.475 MHz
Sudlersville, MD	WXX-97	162.500 MHz

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.



NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 3. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

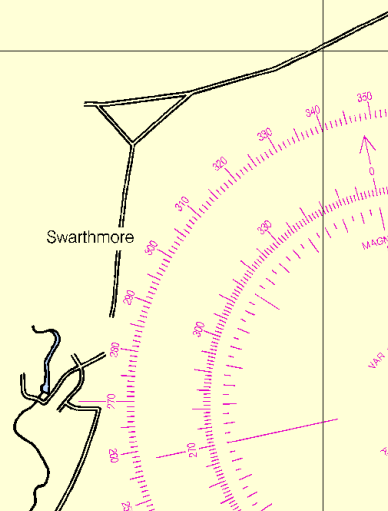
Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus:

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.



Joins page 11ers Corner



Joins page 6

Spring

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

5

25'

20'

19'

45'

DELAWARE RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS									
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF AUG 2009									
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS			
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(NAVY YARD)	36.3	41.1	40.3	39.9	7-09	800	1.74	40	
HORSESHOE BEND	33.3	38.8	43.7	41.3	7-09	800-900	0.80	40	
EAST HORSESHOE RANGE AND									
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HARBOR RANGE	37.4	37.8	37.1	34.8	7-08	400	0.70	40	
FISHER CHANNEL	38.8	41.1	43.3	41.8	7-08	400	0.31	40	
DRAW CHANNEL	41.2	42.6	43.0	39.2	2-09	400	0.74	40	

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

CAL
SUBMARINE PIPE
Charted submarine
cables and submarine
are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Additional uncharted
submarine cables ma
this chart. Not all sub
marine cables are re
those that were orig
become exposed. Mar
caution when operati
water comparable to t
pipelines and cable
anchoring, dragging,
Covered wells may
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is referred to the North
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ation, particularly on
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ails.

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moved. For details
ght List.

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ticularly at the edges.

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tion can be found in the
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c(Approximate location)

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antenna site, but can be
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st Pilot 3 for important
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NAVIGATION
st Guard Light List for
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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not
open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited
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POLLUTION REPORTS

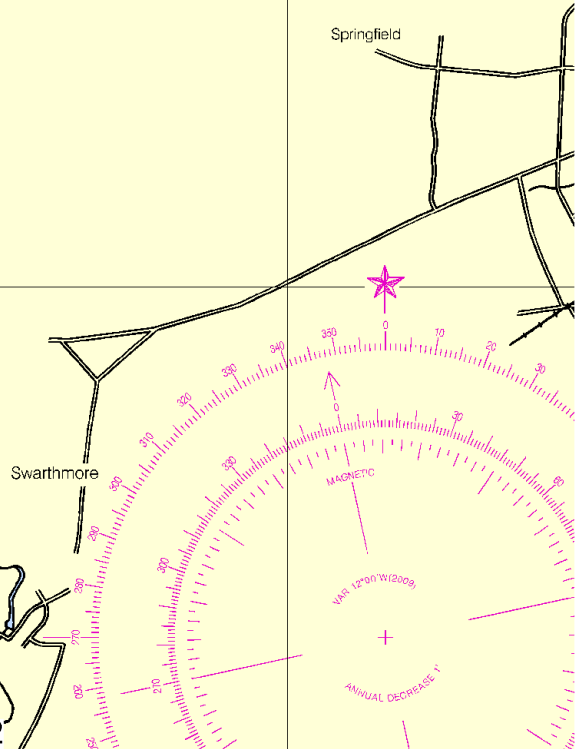
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1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S.
Coast Guard facility if telephone communication
is impossible (33 CFR 153).


CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the pro-
tective riprap surrounding navigational light
structures shown thus:

RADAR REFLECTORS

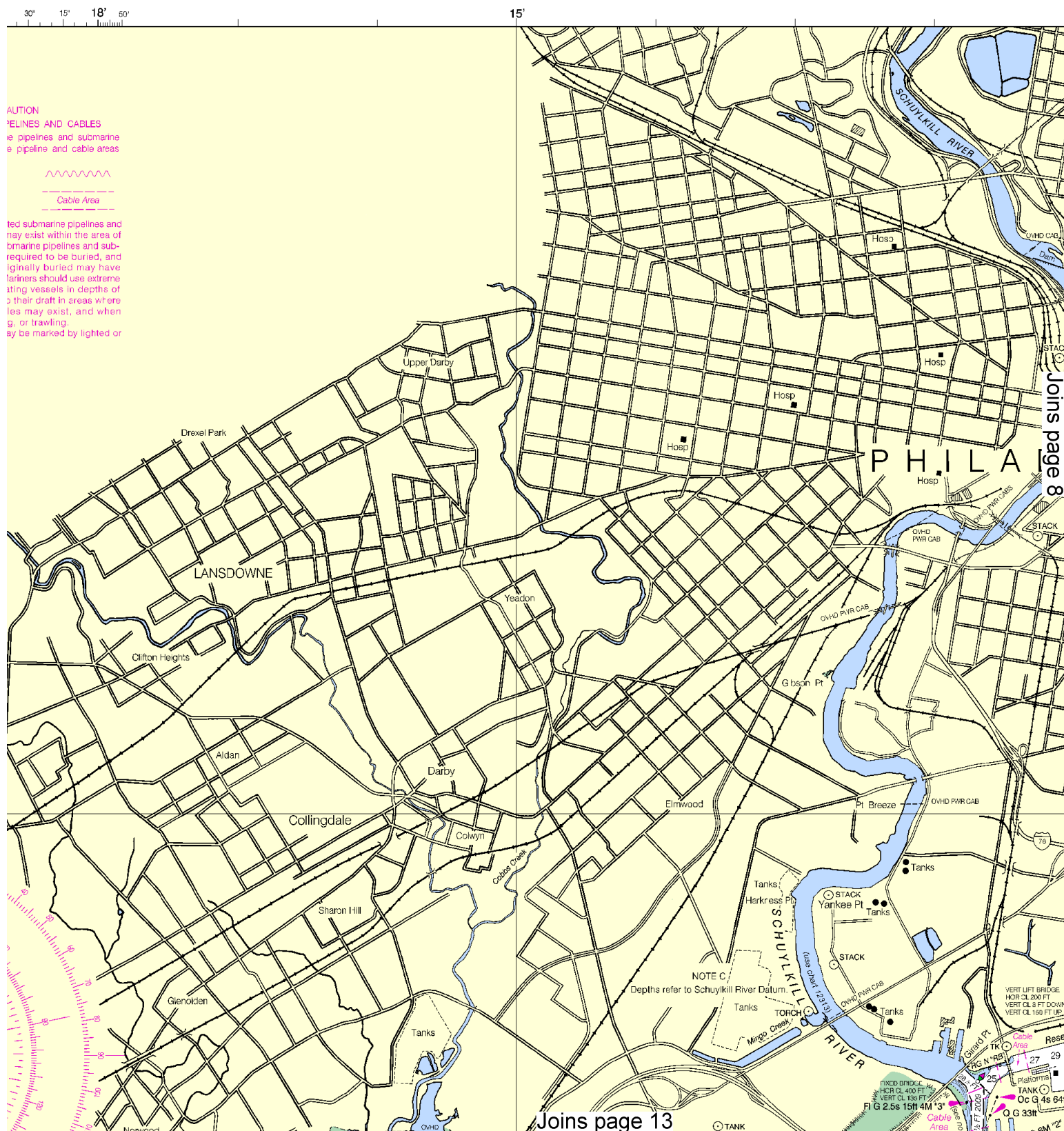
Radar reflectors have been placed on many
floating aids to navigation. Individual radar
reflector identification on these aids has been
omitted from this chart.





Cable Area

ted submarine pipelines and may exist within the area of brmarine pipelines and sub-required to be buried, and iginally buried may have liners should use extreme ating vessels in depths of 3 their draft in areas where les may exist, and when g, or trawling.



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0810 2/23/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 1010 3/6/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

7

15'

1'



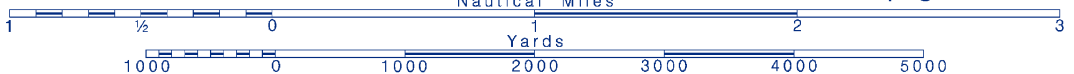
8



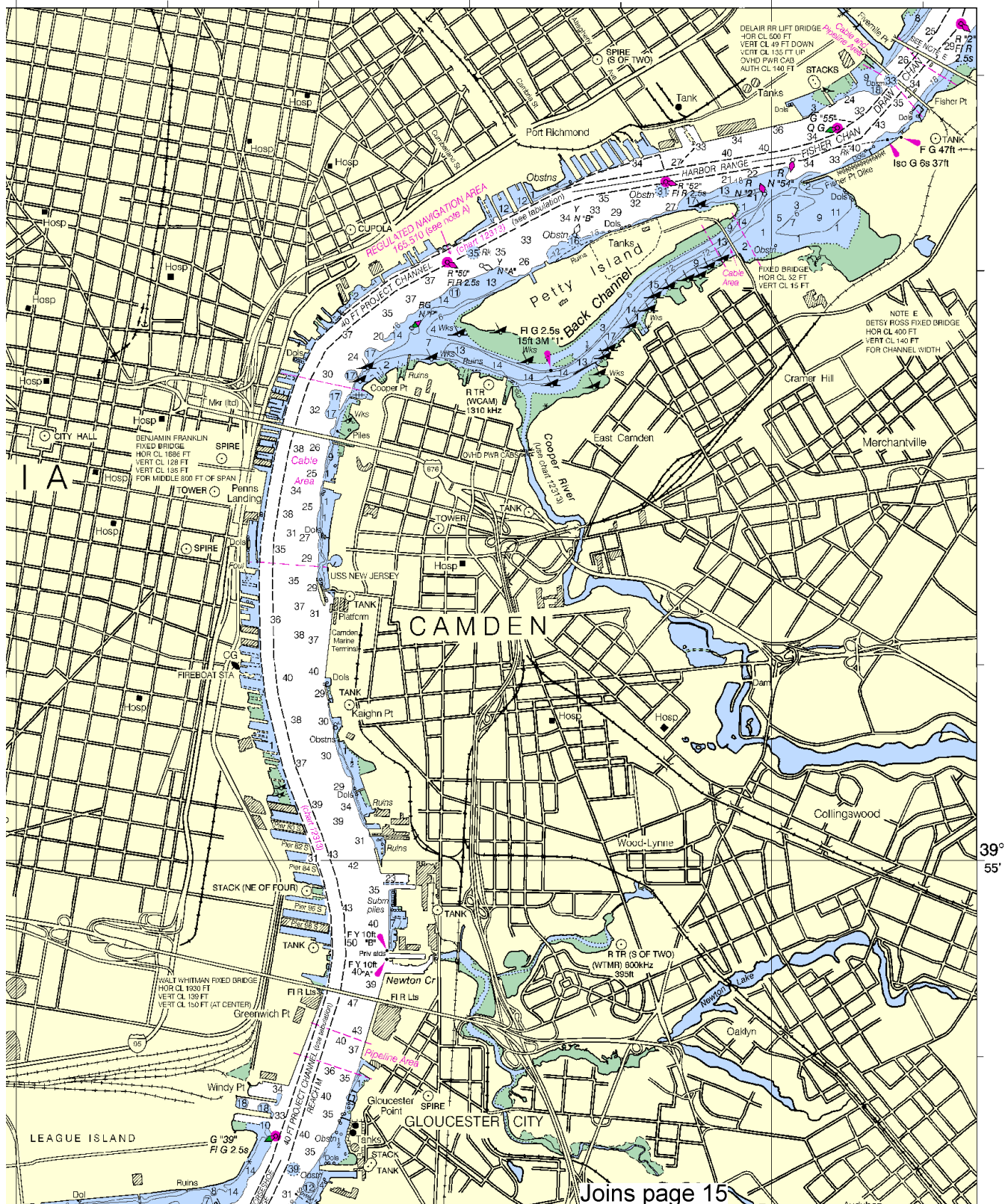
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



75°05' CONTINUED ON CHART 12314

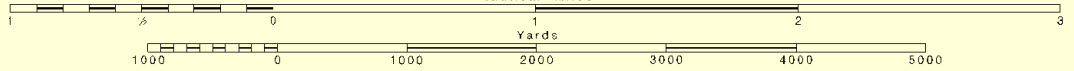


authorized Obstrn obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged
 ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported
 (2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
 (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum or soundings.

HEIGHTS
 Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
 Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles



51°
 45°
 30°
 15°
 50°
 50°



Joins page 16

10



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.



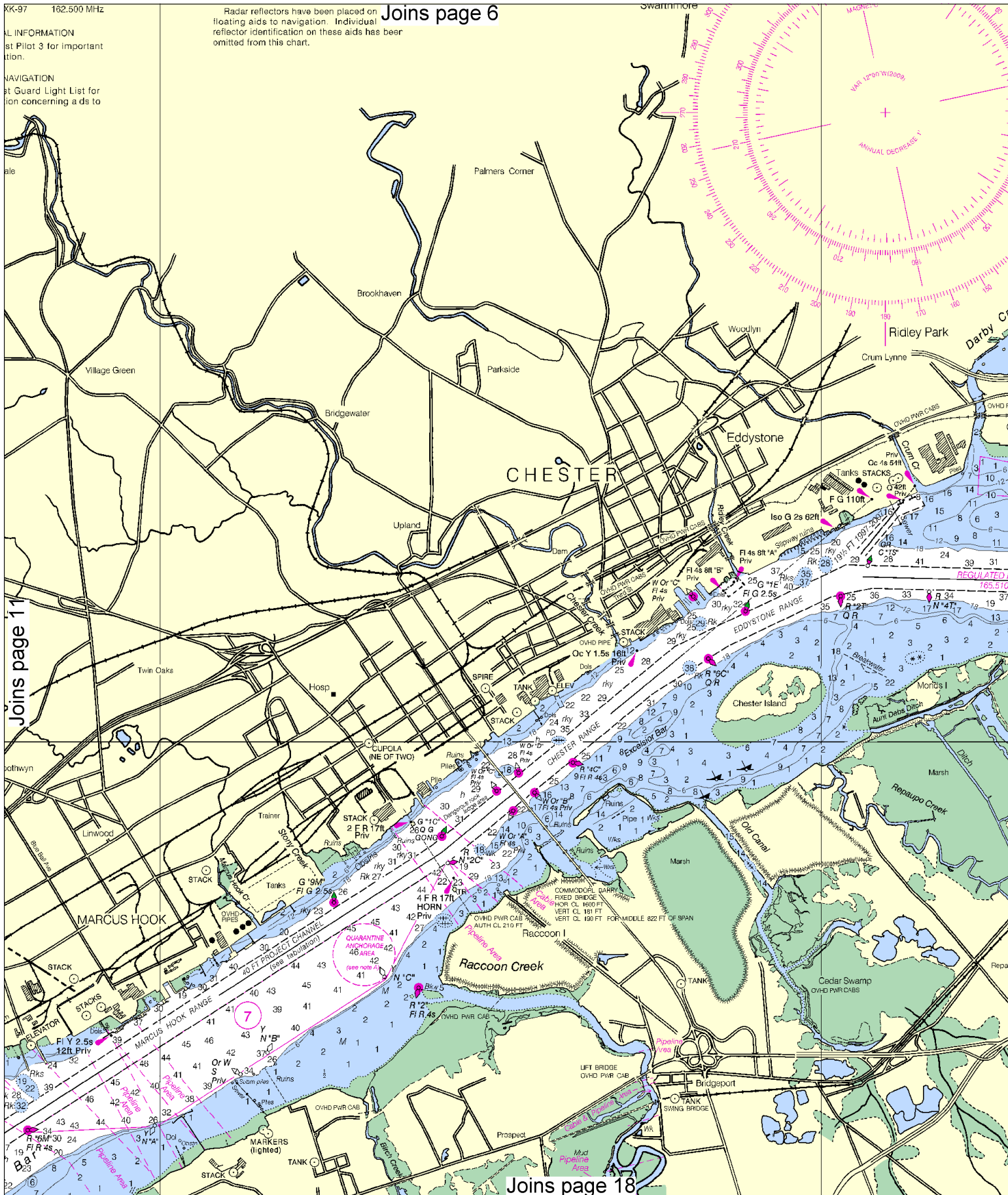
AL INFORMATION
st Pilot 3 for important
tion.

NAVIGATION
st Guard Light List for
ion concerning aids to

Radar reflectors have been placed on
floating aids to navigation. Individual
reflector identification on these aids has been
omitted from this chart.

Joins page 6

Joins page 11



Joins page 18

12



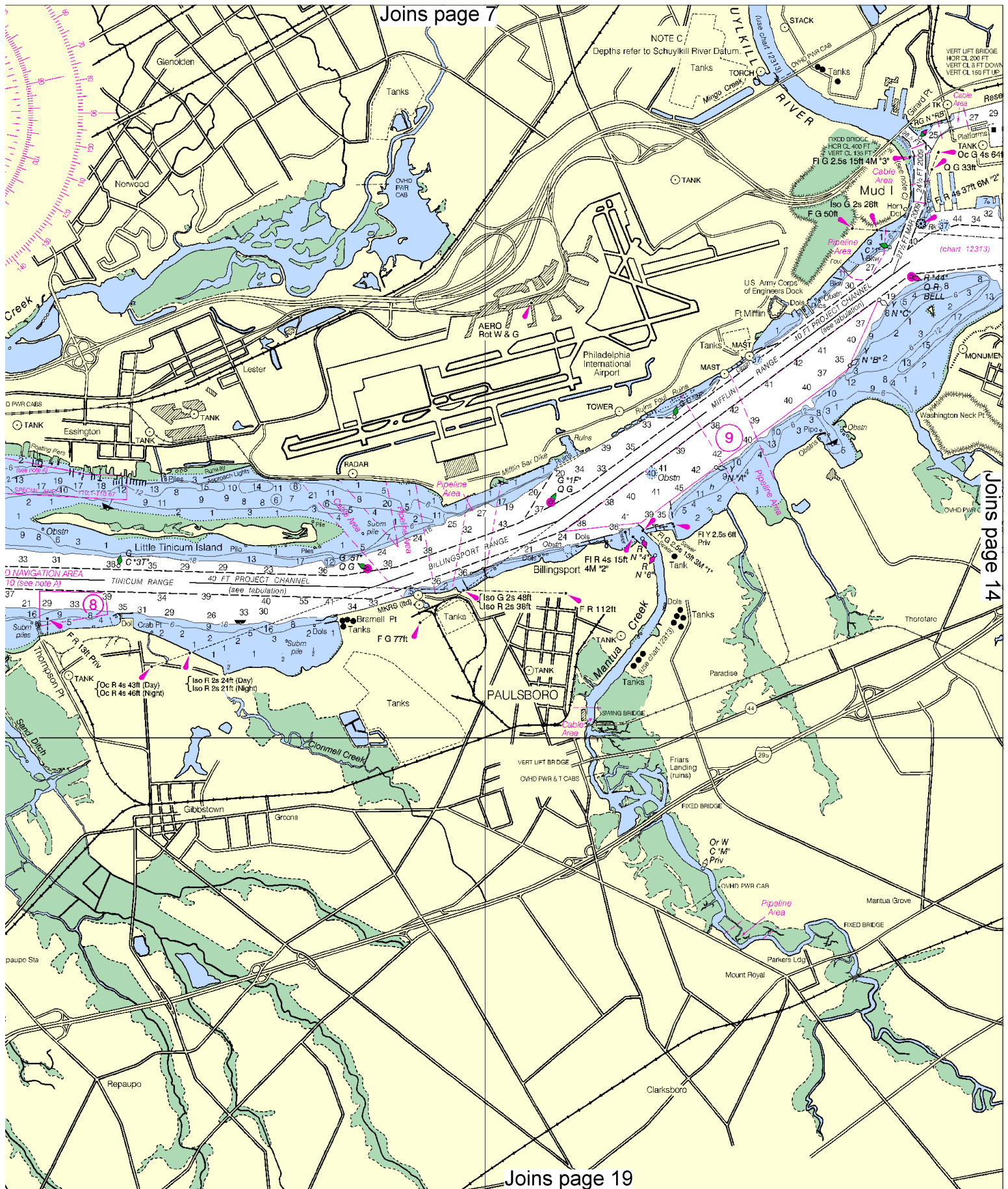
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

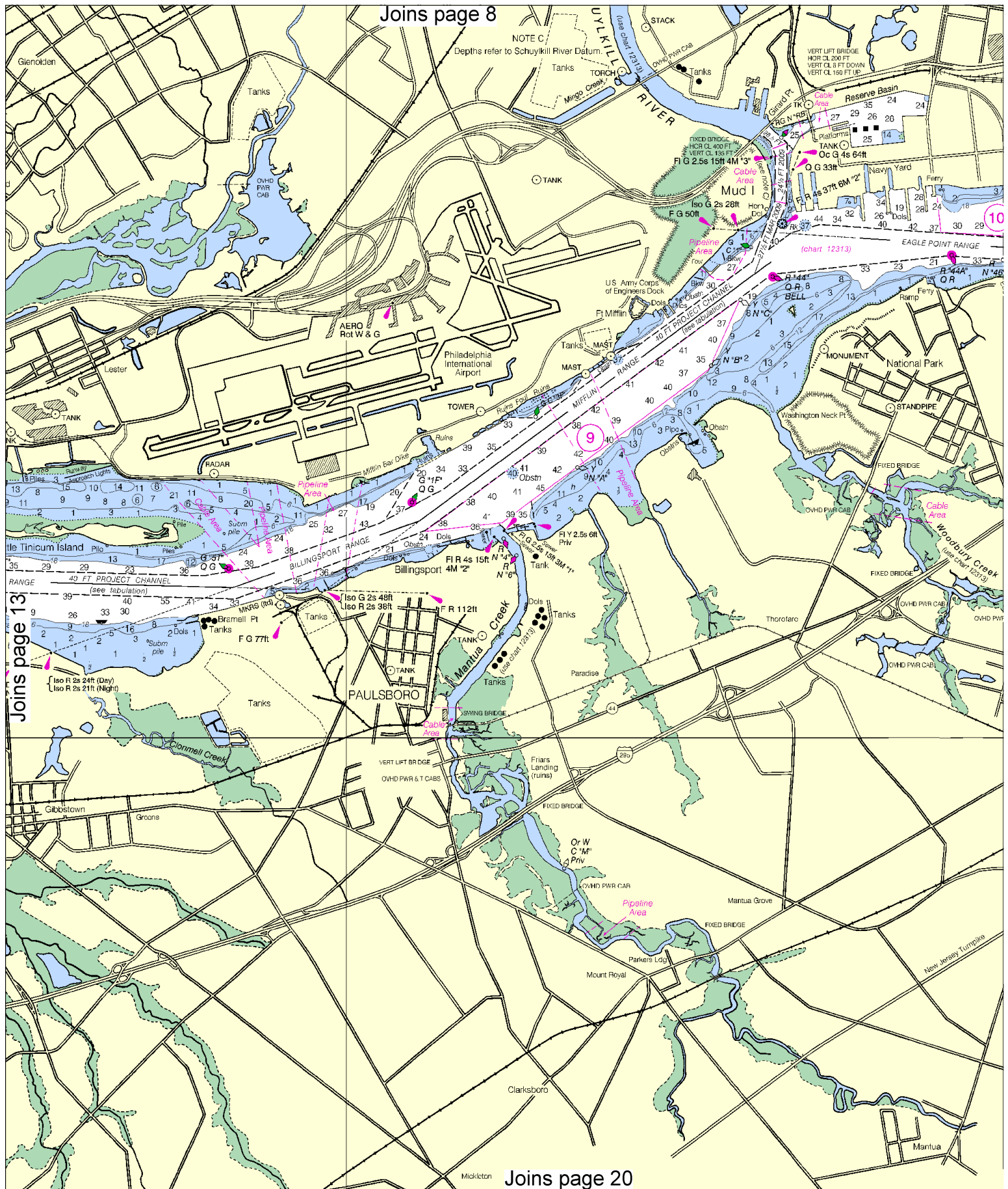


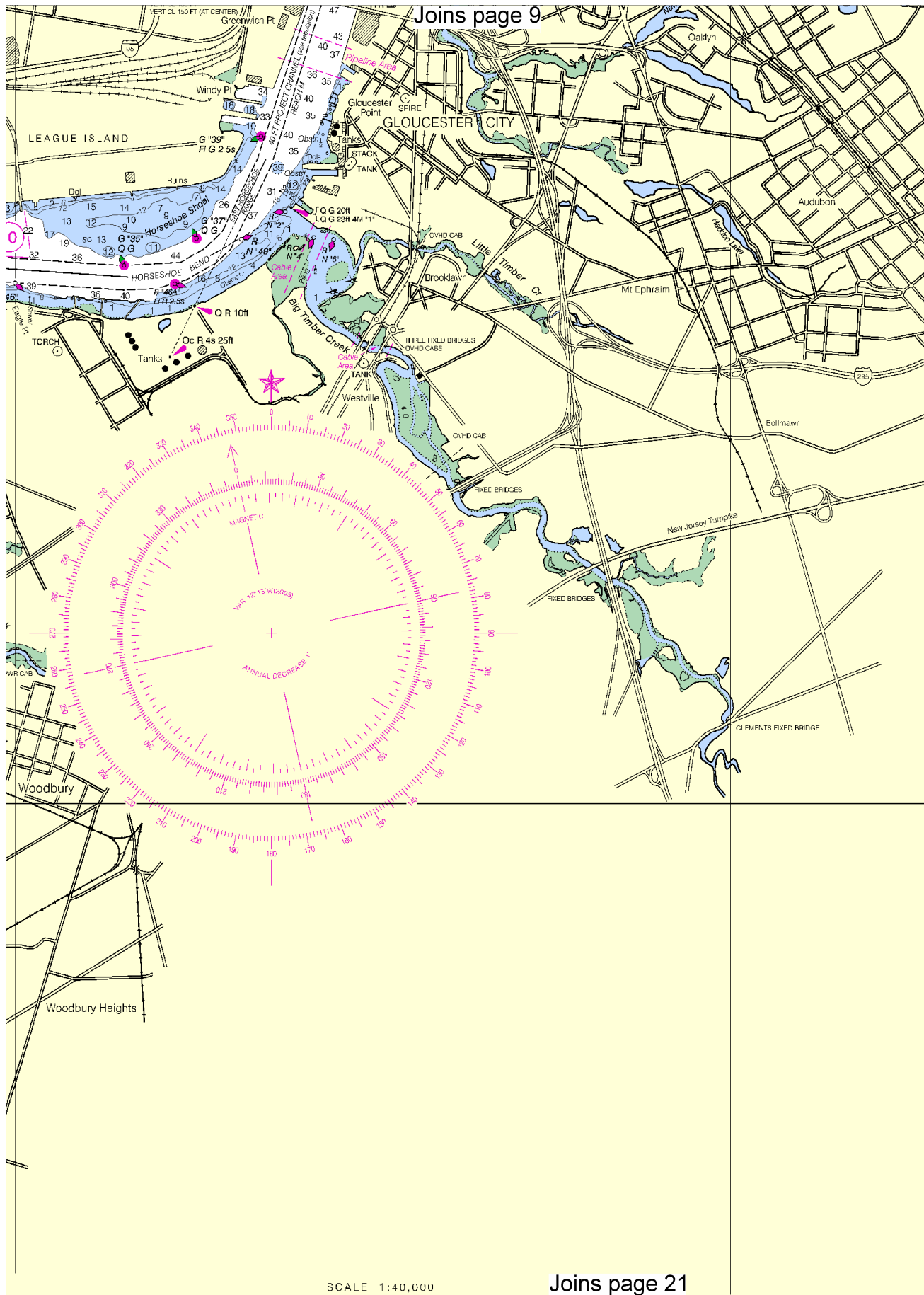
Joins page 7



Joins page 14

Joins page 19

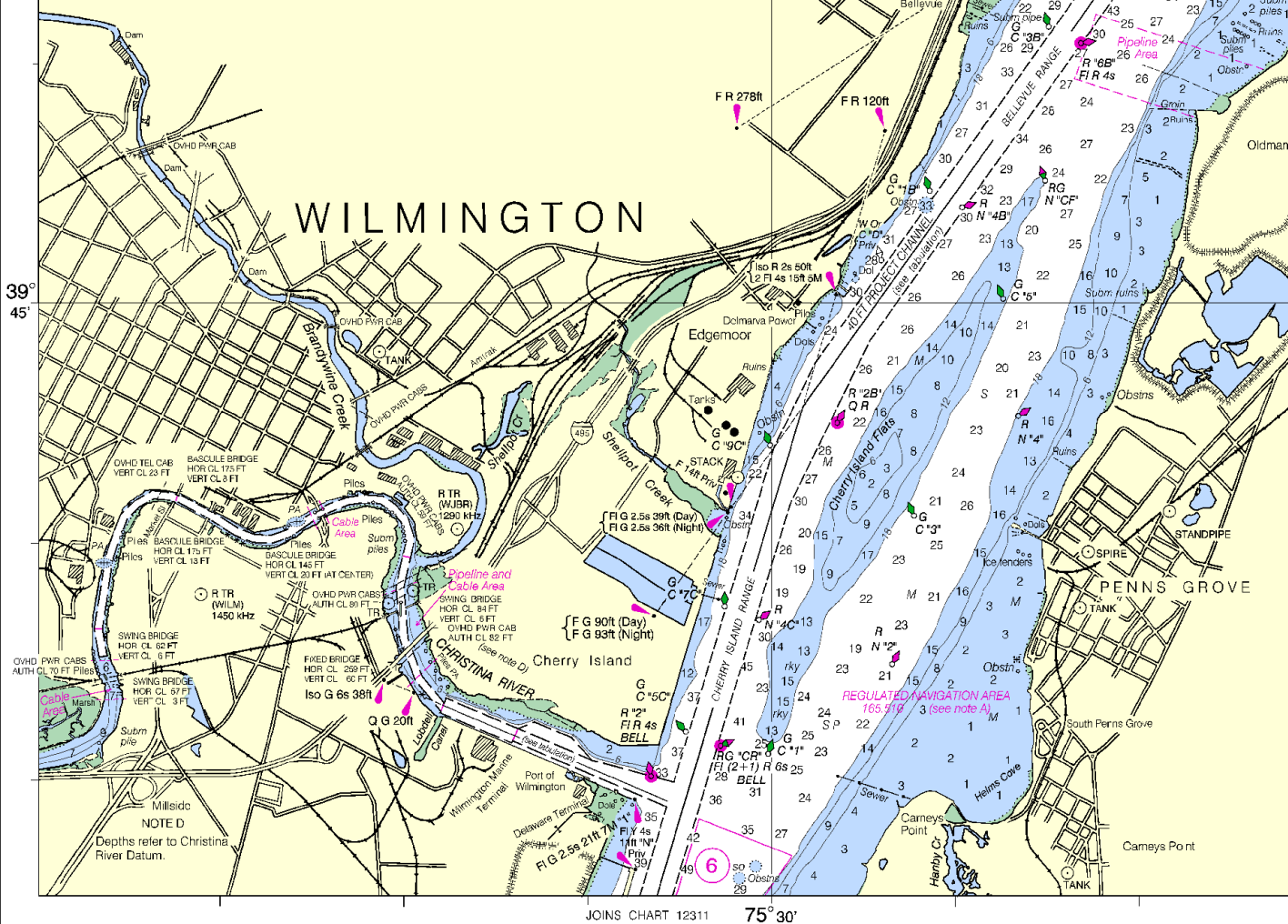




SCALE 1:40,000

CHRISTINA RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS						
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO AUG 2009						
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)				PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (FEET)
DELAWARE RIVER TO THE UPPER END OF THE TURNING BASIN	38.4	38.6	33.4	8-09	500.340	0.70
THENCE TO LOBDELL CANAL	35.5	35.5	35.2	8-09	400	0.33
TURNING BASIN		33.3		8-09	320	0.34
LOBDELL CANAL TO BRANDYWINE CR.		10.4		10-08	250	0.88
BRANDYWINE CR. TO MARKET ST.		5.5		1-07	200	1.24
MARKET ST. TO 39°43'38"N, 75°33'40"W		2.8		1-07	300	0.78
THENCE TO END OF CHANNEL		11.7		1-07	200	0.12

A. REPORTED DEPTH IS FOR FULL WIDTH OF BASIN.
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION



55th Ed., Aug. / 09 ■ Corrected through NM Aug. 1/09
Corrected through LNM Jul. 28/09

12312

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notices to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

16

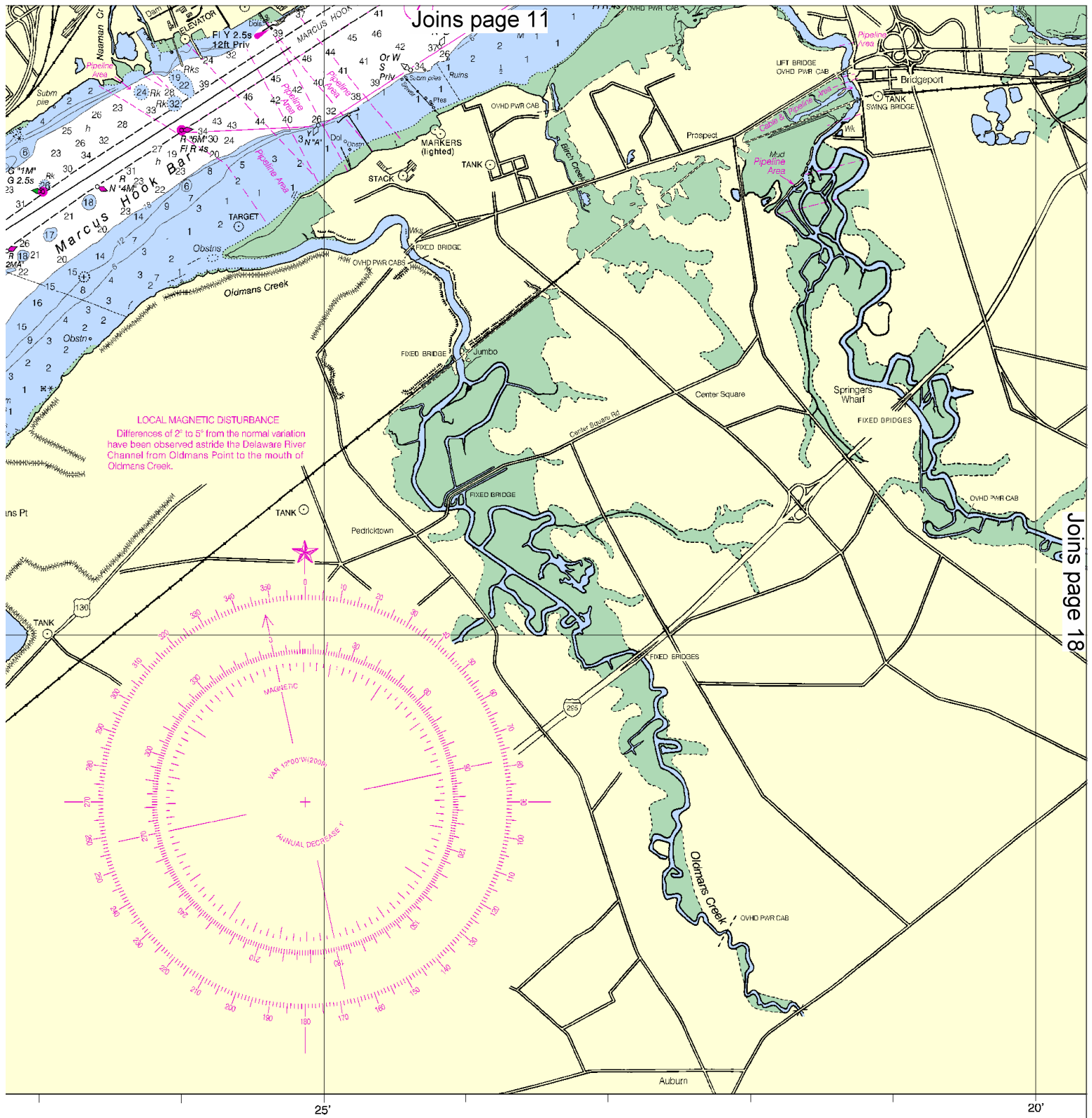


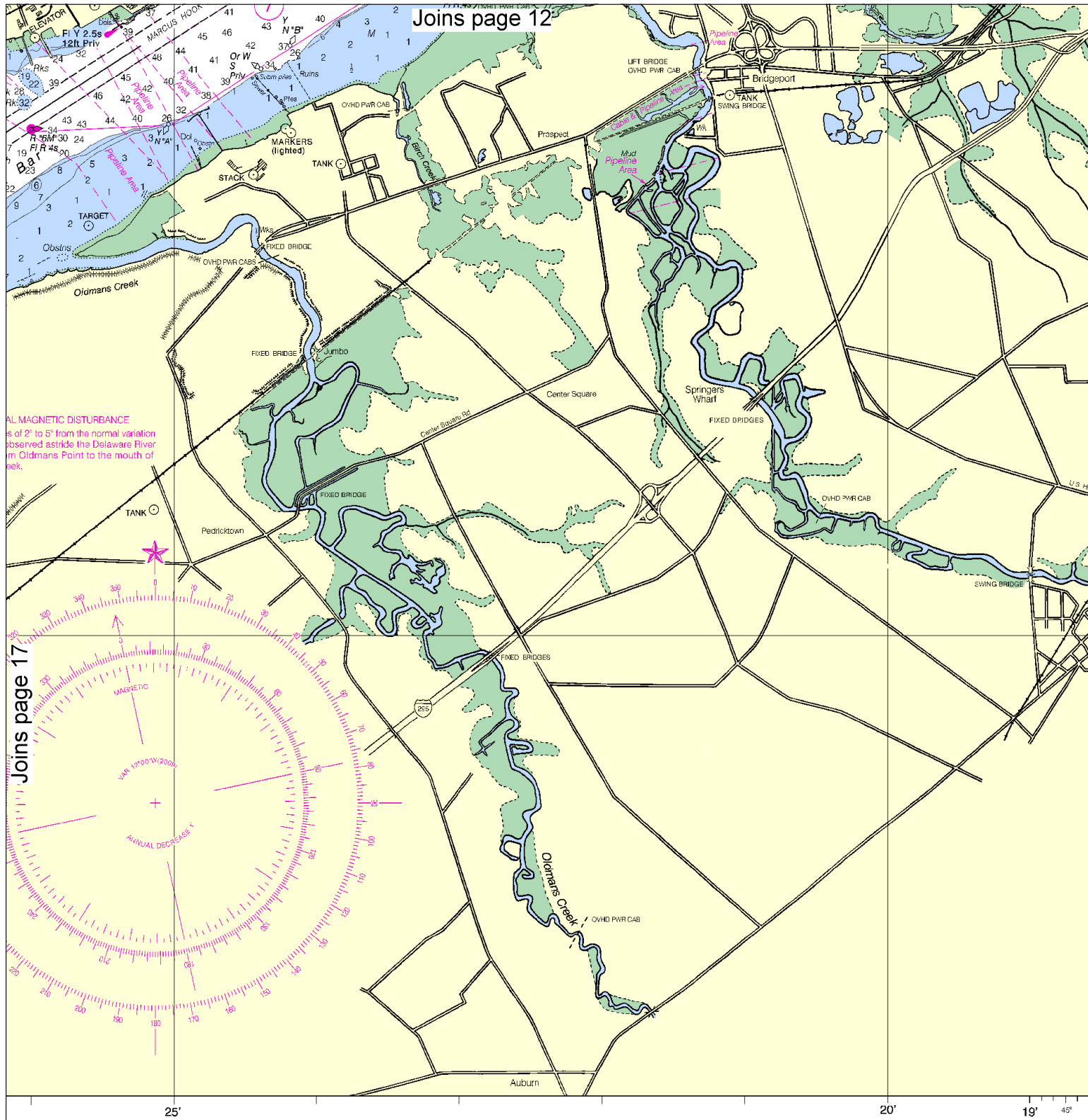
Printed at reduced scale.

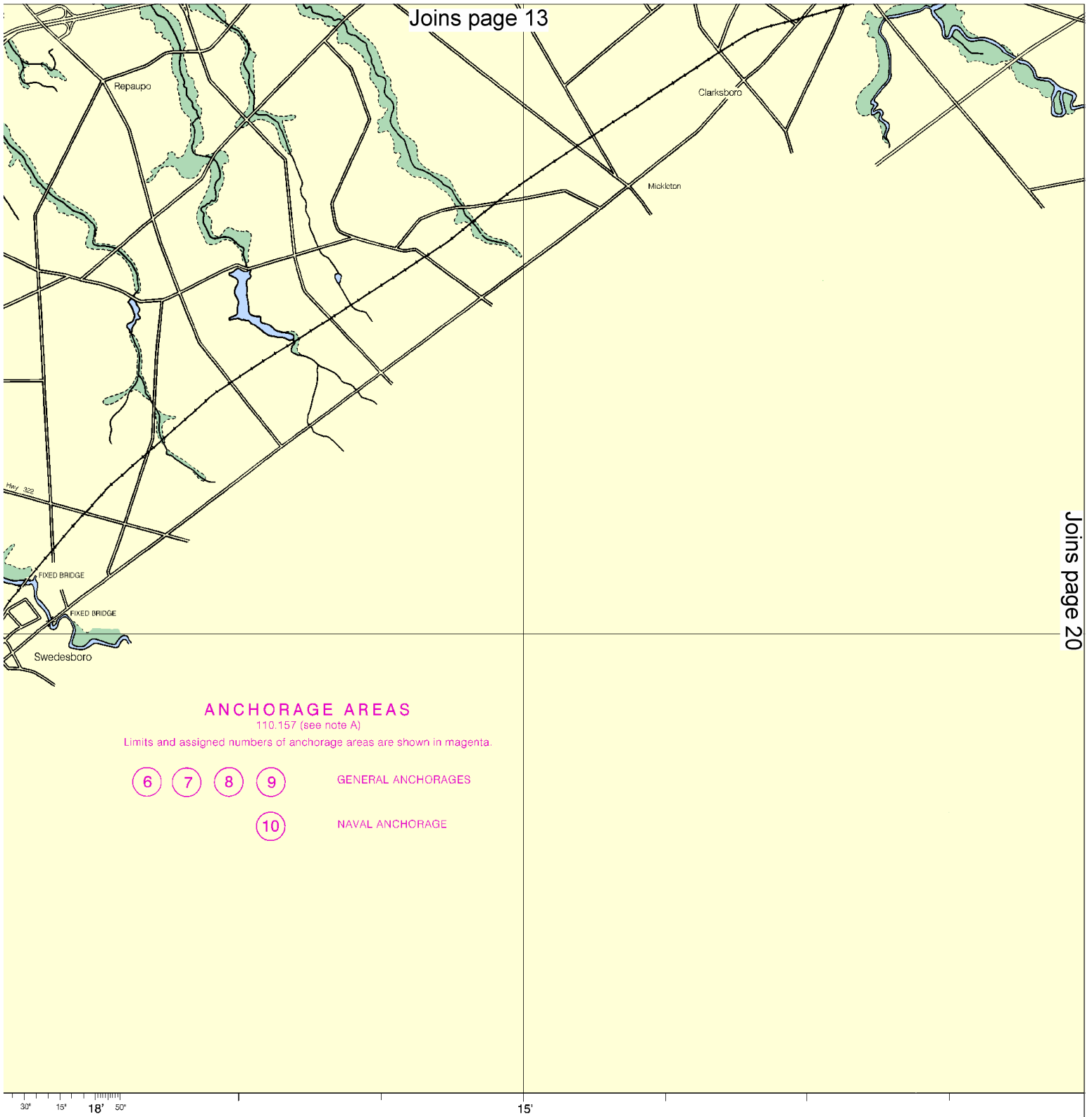
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









U.S. D.C.
COMMERCE
NAVIGATION
ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL
NAVIGATIONAL
INSTRUMENTS
DIVISION

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4
FEET	6	12	18	24
METERS	1	2	3	4

Joins page 14

Clarksboro

Mickleton

Mantua

Joins page 19

ANCHORAGE AREAS

110.157 (see note A)

assigned numbers of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.

7

8

9

GENERAL ANCHORAGES

10

NAVAL ANCHORAGE

15'

1'

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

20



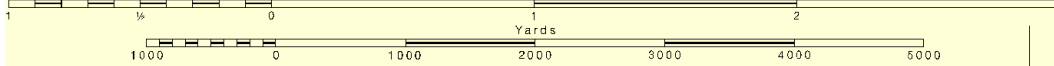
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

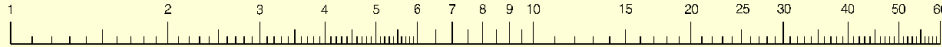
See Note on page 5.



SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles



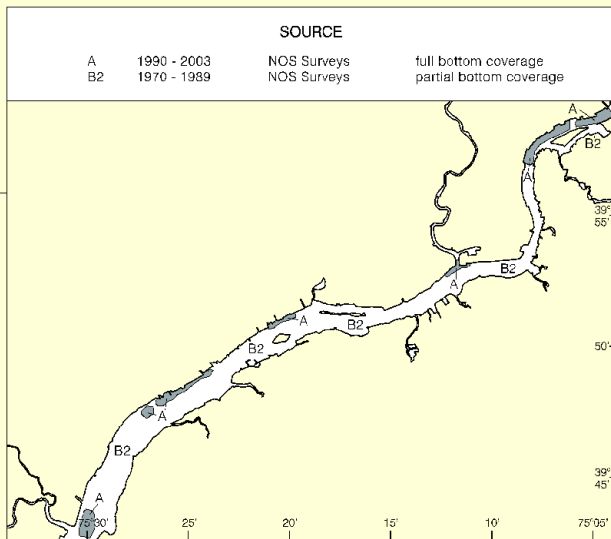
LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.



39°
45'



ED. NO. 55

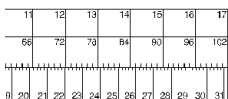


NSN 7642014010332
NGA REFERENCE NO. 12AHA12312

10'

75° 05'

776.5 X 1082.2 mm



Delaware River, Wilmington to Philadelphia
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

12312

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Philadelphia – 215-271-4944

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 800-418-7314/410-576-2525

New Jersey Marine Patrol, Burlington – 609-387-1221

Delaware Marine Police – 302-736-4580

Philadelphia Marine Police – 215-271-4971

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.